



Osher Lifelong Learning Institute, Winter 2022 **Contemporary Economic Policy**

University of Alaska, Anchorage
February-March, 2022

National Economic Education Delegation



Available NEED Topics Include:

- **Coronavirus Economics**
- **US Economy**
- **Climate Change**
- **Economic Inequality**
- **Economic Mobility**
- **Trade and Globalization**
- **Minimum Wages**
- **Immigration Economics**
- **Housing Policy**
- **Federal Budgets**
- **Federal Debt**
- **Black-White Wealth Gap**
- **Autonomous Vehicles**
- **US Social Policy**



Course Outline

- **Contemporary Economic Policy**

- Week 1 (2/10): US Economy & Coronavirus Economics
- **Week 2 (2/17): Trade (Alan Deardorff, University of Michigan)**
- Week 3 (2/24): Economic Inequality (Cliff Nowell, Weber State)
- Week 4 (3/3): Cryptocurrencies (Geoffrey Woglom, Amherst College)

3

Submitting Questions

- **Please submit questions in the chat.**

- I will try to handle them as they come up, but may take them in a bunch as time permits.

- **We will do a verbal Q&A once the material has been presented.**

- And the questions in the chat have been addressed.

- **OLLI allowing, we can stay beyond the end of class to have further discussion.**

4



Trade and Globalization

Alan Deardorff, Ph.D.
University of Michigan




NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION


5

5

Trade and Globalization

Alan V. Deardorff
University of Michigan

Presentation to Osher Lifelong Learning Institute
University of Alaska, Anchorage
February 14, 2022



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

6

6

Outline

- What is Globalization?
- Pros and Cons of Trade
- Trade Policies
- The Role of Trade Agreements
- (Effects of the Pandemic)



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

7

What Globalizations Is

- **Growth over time of many interactions between countries**
 - Trade
 - Global Value Chains
 - Foreign Direct Investment
 - Financial Flows
 - International Travel
 - Migration
- **I will focus here on trade**



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

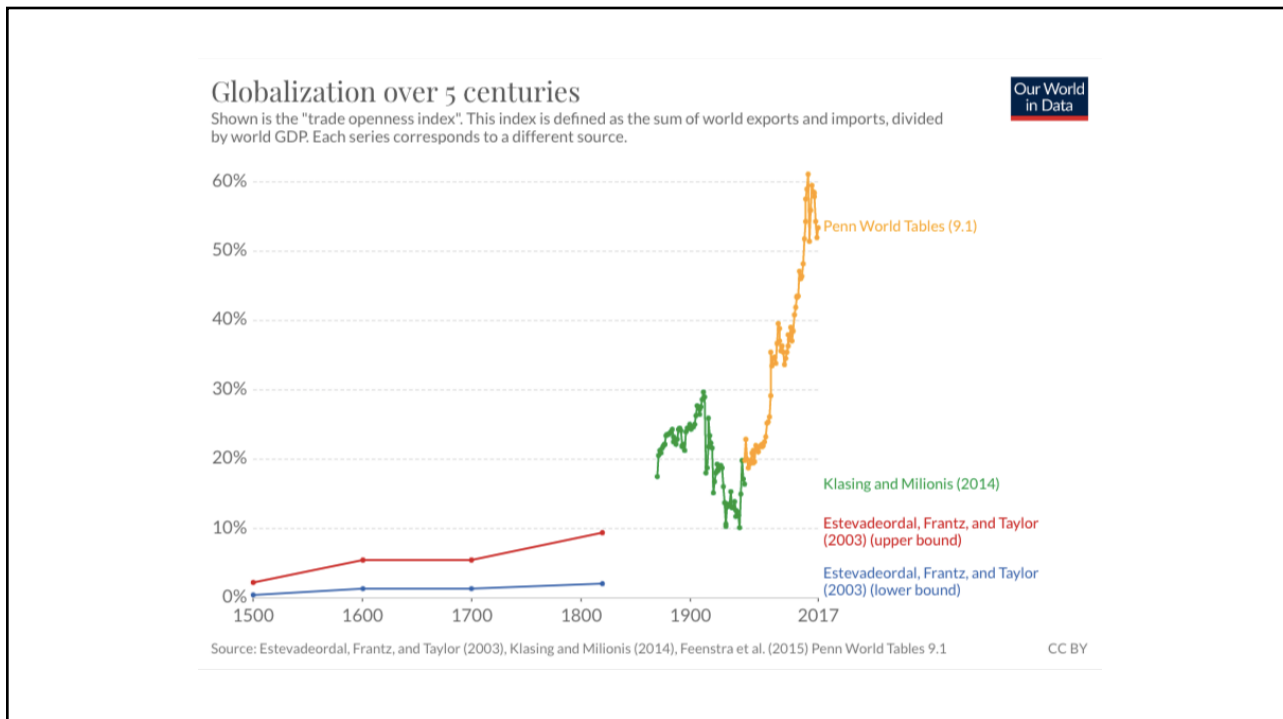
8



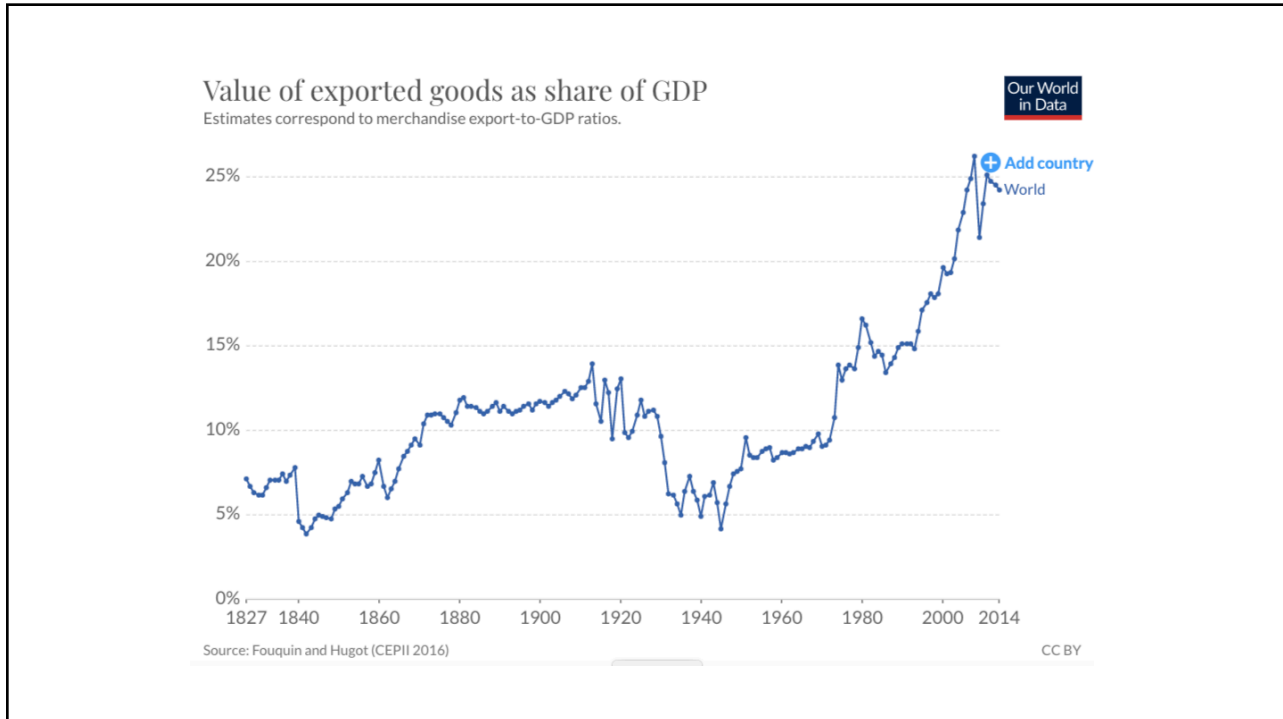
Trade

NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

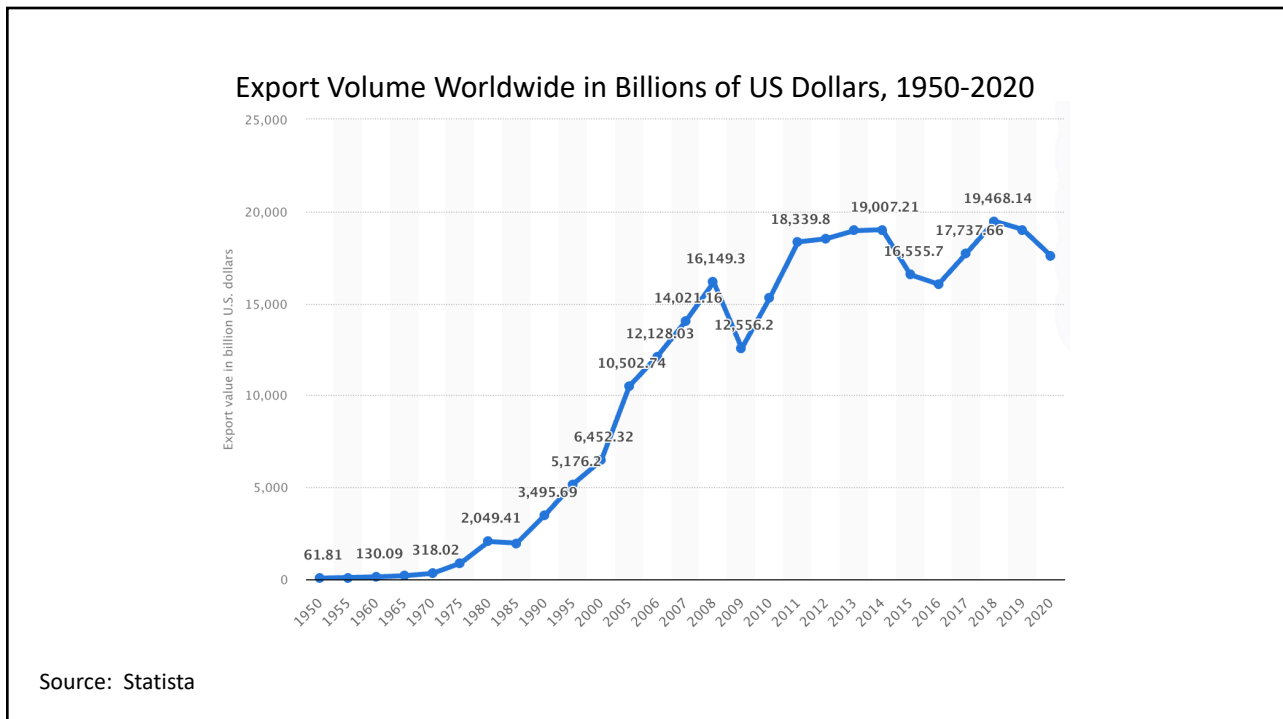
9



10



11



12



Global Value Chains



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

13



Effects on Economies

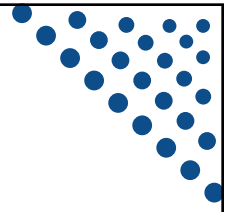
- **Supply Chains**
 - Globalization has created long and complex international supply chains



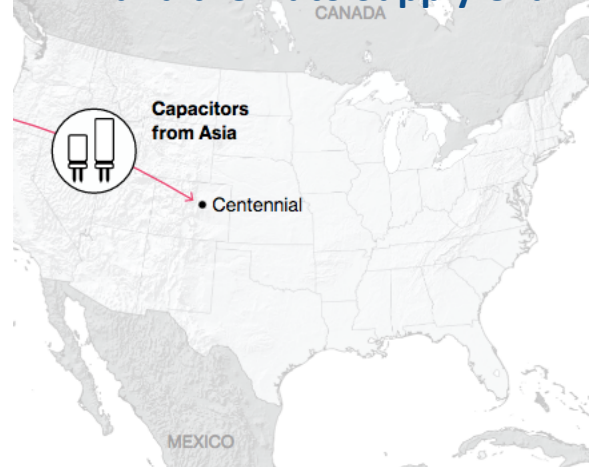
NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

14

15



NAFTA and the Auto Supply Chain

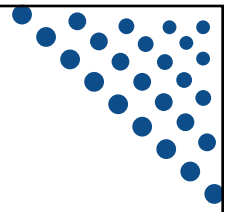


NATIO
EDUCA

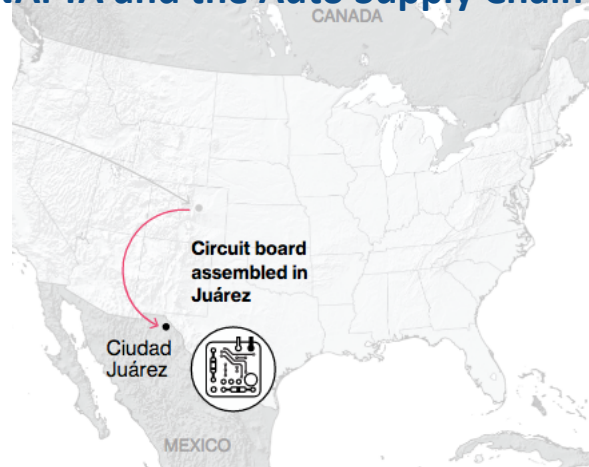
Black, Diamond, and Merrill, "One Tiny Widget's Dizzying Journey Shows Just How Critical Nafta Has Become," *Bloomberg*, February 2, 2017.

15

16



NAFTA and the Auto Supply Chain

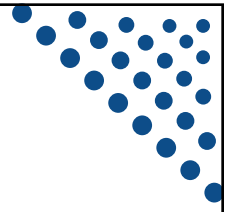


NATIO
EDUCA

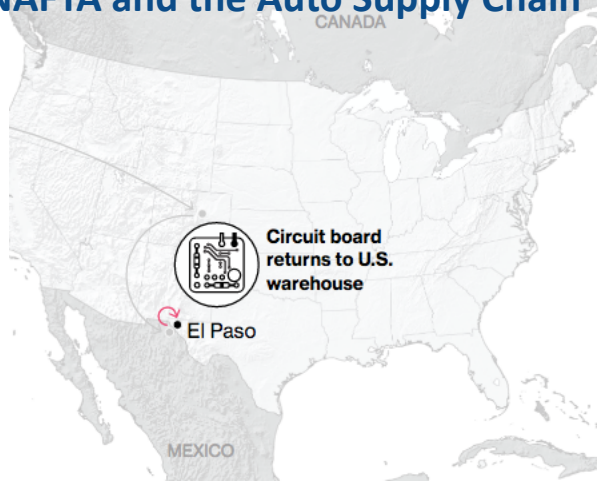
Black, Diamond, and Merrill, "One Tiny Widget's Dizzying Journey Shows Just How Critical Nafta Has Become," *Bloomberg*, February 2, 2017.

16

17



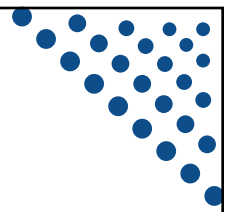
NAFTA and the Auto Supply Chain



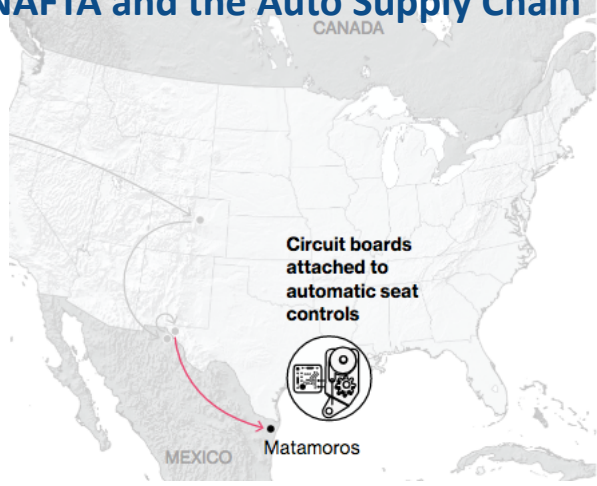
Black, Diamond, and Merrill, "One Tiny Widget's Dizzying Journey Shows Just How Critical Nafta Has Become," *Bloomberg*, February 2, 2017.

17

18



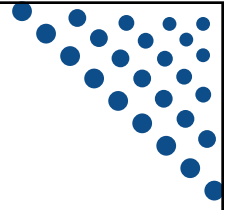
NAFTA and the Auto Supply Chain



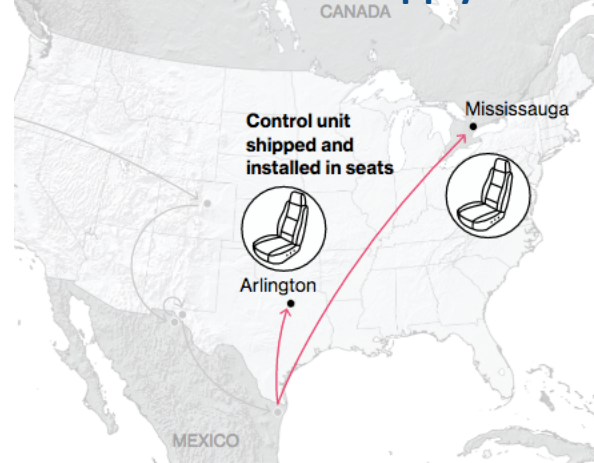
Black, Diamond, and Merrill, "One Tiny Widget's Dizzying Journey Shows Just How Critical Nafta Has Become," *Bloomberg*, February 2, 2017.

18

19



NAFTA and the Auto Supply Chain

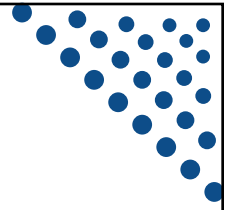


NATIO
EDUCA

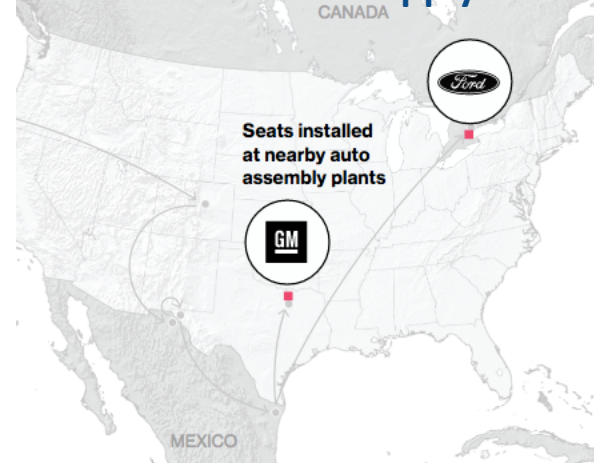
Black, Diamond, and Merrill, "One Tiny Widget's Dizzying Journey Shows Just How Critical Nafta Has Become," *Bloomberg*, February 2, 2017.

19

20



NAFTA and the Auto Supply Chain



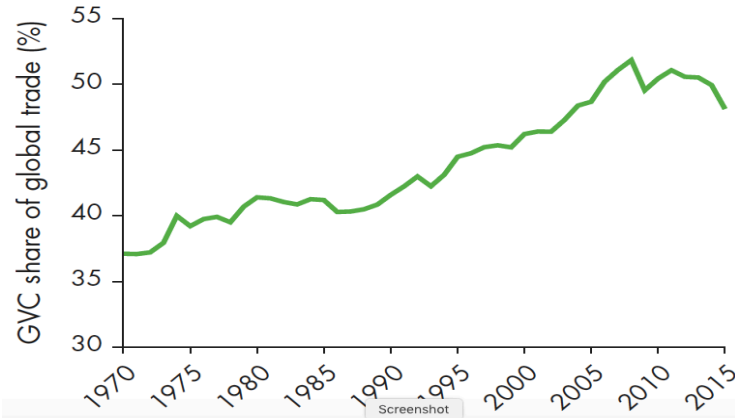
NATIO
EDUCA

Black, Diamond, and Merrill, "One Tiny Widget's Dizzying Journey Shows Just How Critical Nafta Has Become," *Bloomberg*, February 2, 2017.

20

Growth of Global Value Chains, 1970-2015

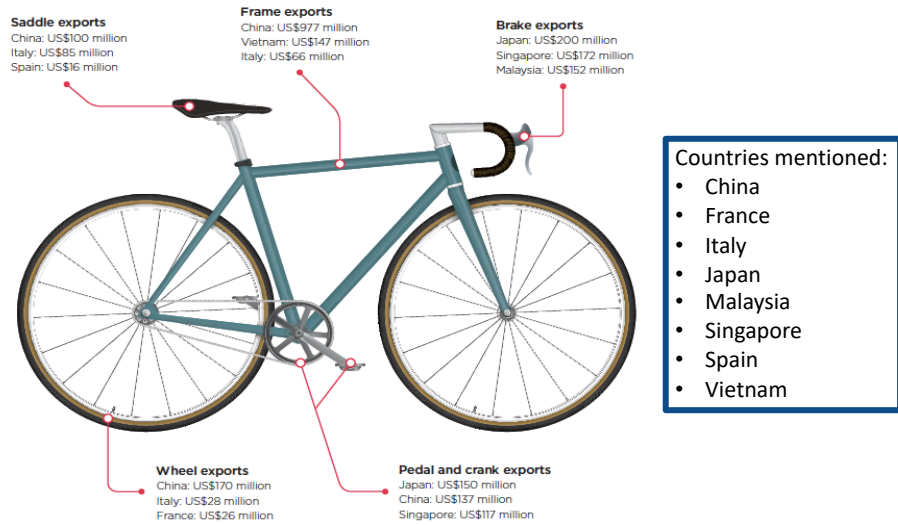
Figure 1.2 GVC trade grew rapidly in the 1990s but stagnated after the 2008 global financial crisis



Source: World Development Report 2020

21

Figure 1.1 Where do bicycles come from?



Source: World Development Report 2020

22

Supply Chains

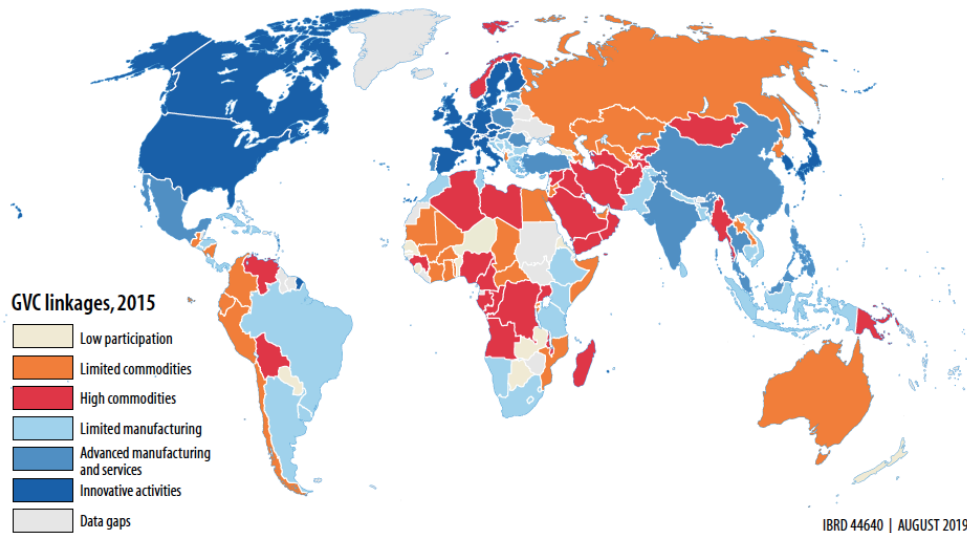
• Example: The iPhone assembled in China from parts:

Part	Come from
Accelerometers	Germany, the US, South Korea, China, Japan, and Taiwan.
Audio chips	US, UK, China, South Korea, Taiwan, Japan, and Singapore.
Batteries	Samsung (South Korea), which has factories in eighty countries.
Cameras	Qualcomm (US) and Sony (Japan), both with plants in many countries
Chips for 3G/4G/LTE networking	Qualcomm (US)
Compasses	AKM Semiconductor (Japan) with plants in the US, France, England, China, South Korea, and Taiwan.
Glass screen	Corning (US) with plants in twenty-six countries.
Gyroscopes	Switzerland
... and many more	

Source: Krueger 2020, International Trade (What Everyone Needs to Know), p. 254

23

Map 1.1 All countries participate in GVCs—but not in the same way



Source: World Bank

IBRD 44640 | AUGUST 2019

24

Pros and Cons of Globalization

- **Pros and Cons of Globalization**

- Gains from Trade
 - Theory of Comparative Advantage
 - Other Sources of Gain from Trade
- Costs of Trade



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

25

Gains from Trade

Theory of Comparative Advantage



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

26

Comparative Advantage

- **The Theory of Comparative Advantage says:**
 - Countries can, by producing
 - More than they need of what they do relatively best, and
 - Less than they need of what they do relatively worst
 - And exporting the extra to other countries in exchange for what they need
 - All countries can
 - Get more of everything if that's what they want, and
 - Gain from trade
- **Illustration with a graph of just 2 countries & 2 goods**
 - (I'm eager to know whether this helps you understand.)

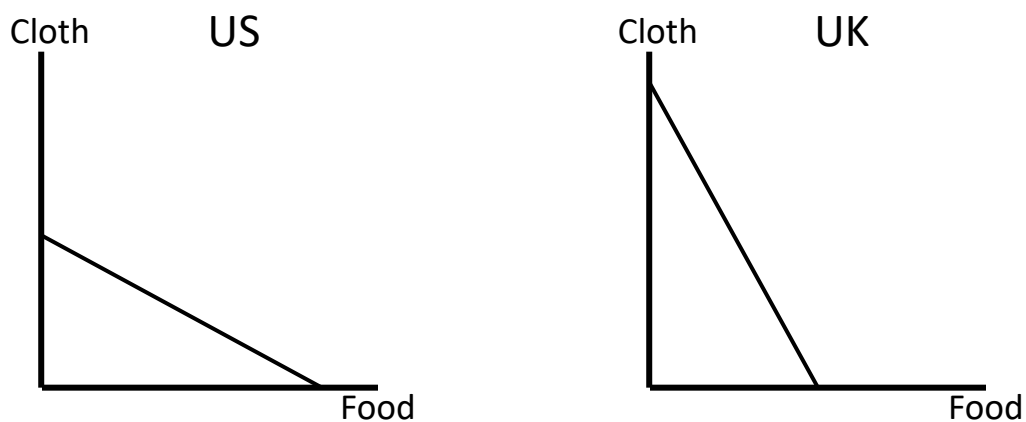


NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

27

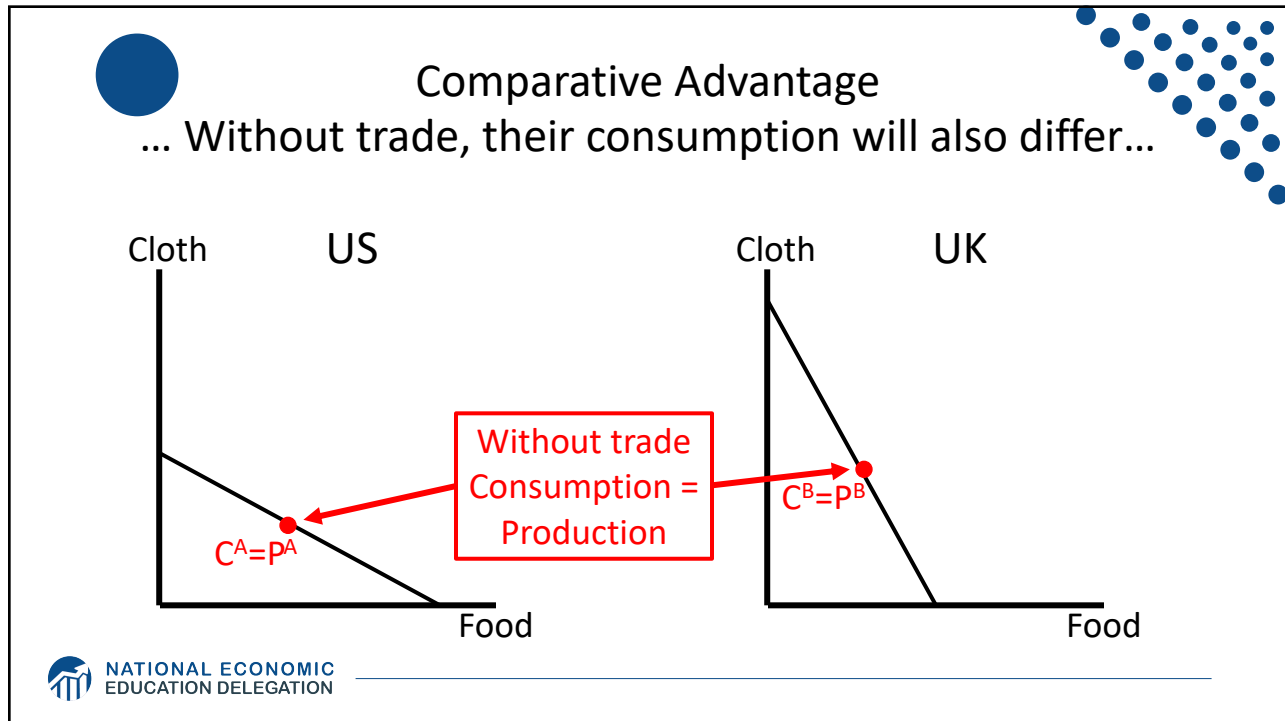


Comparative Advantage If US & UK differ in what they can produce...

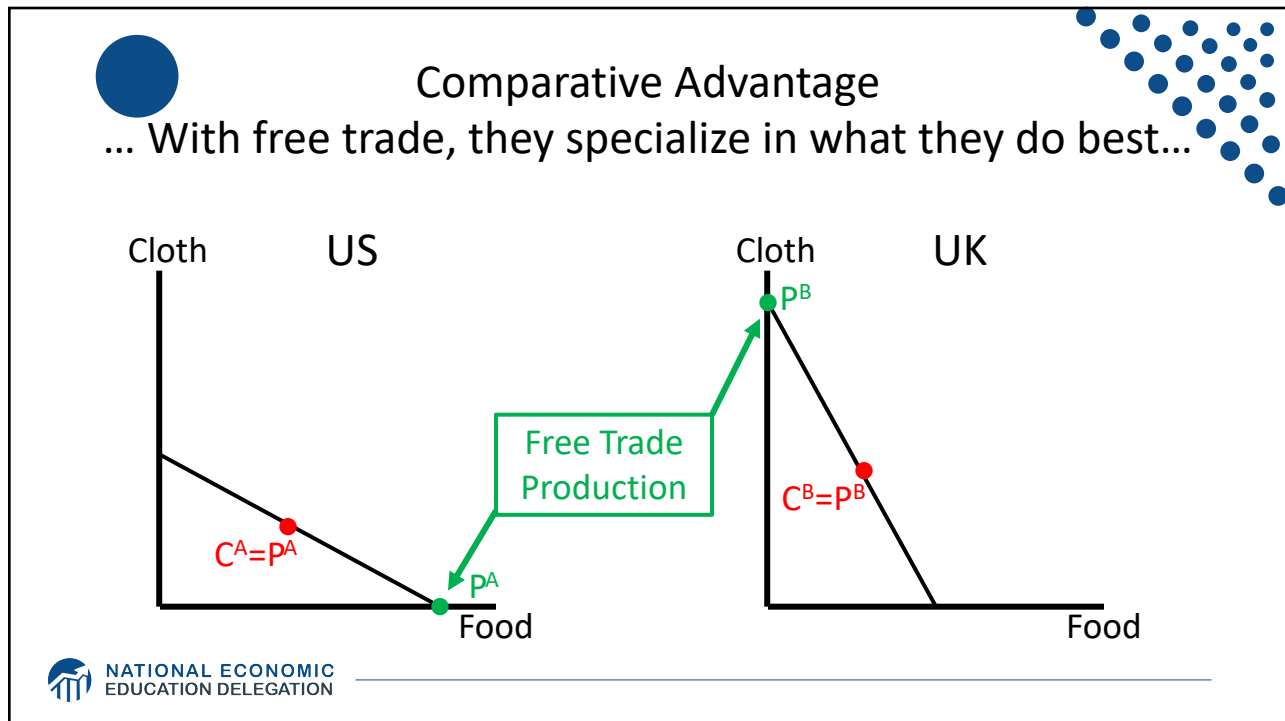


NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

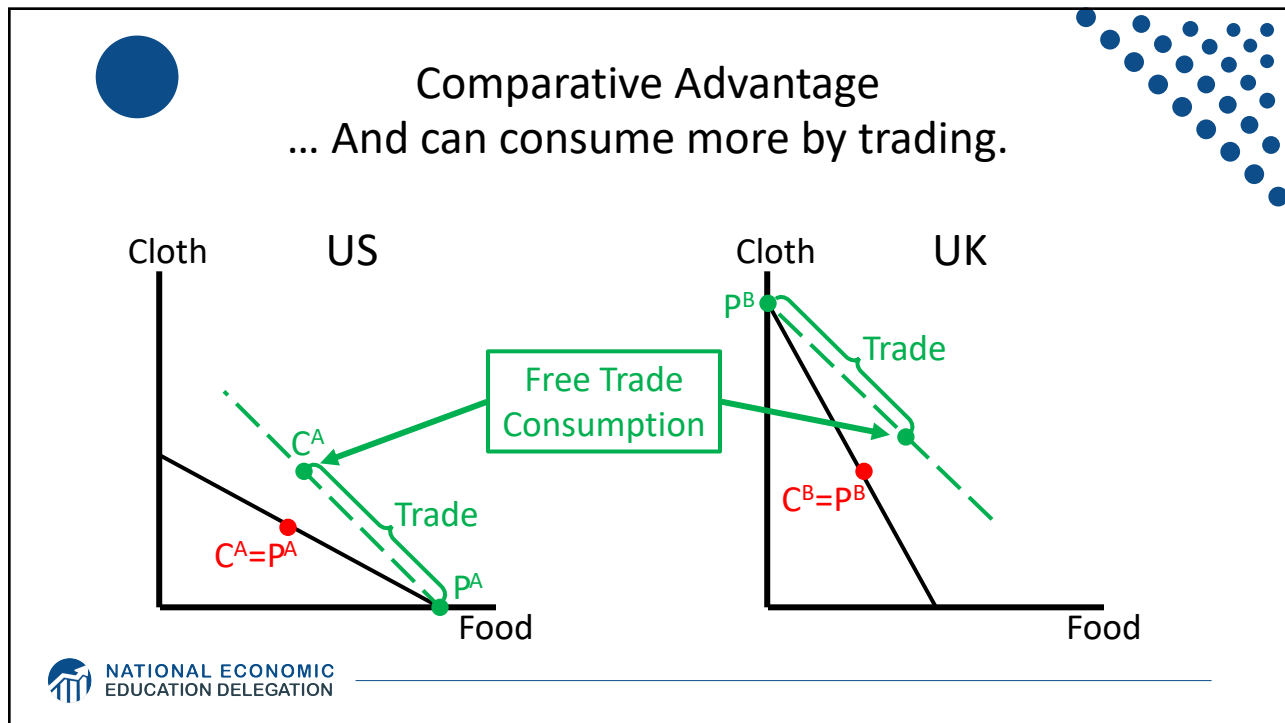
28



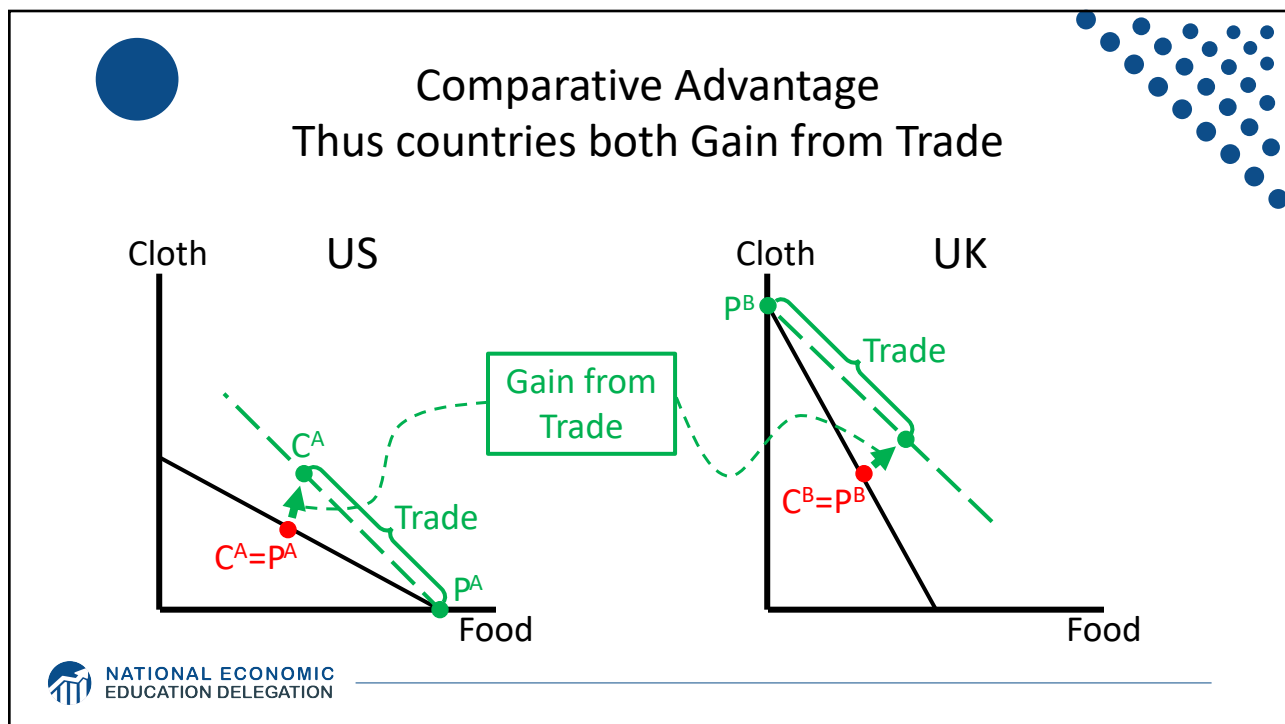
29



30



31



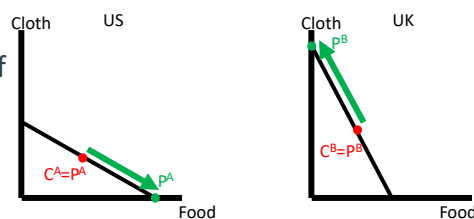
32

Generality of Comparative Advantage

- **The Theory of Comparative Advantage requires:**
 - “Perfect competition” (i.e., all buyers and sellers are very small)
 - Absence of market “distortions” (externalities, etc.)
 - i.e., reasons why supplies and demands don’t reflect true costs and benefits
- **The Theory of Comparative Advantage does not require:**
 - Any limit on numbers of goods, factors, and countries
 - That only final goods are traded (thus consistent with supply chains)
 - That factors (labor, capital) be immobile between countries
 - (However, the gains from trade then accrue to countries including their mobile-factor owners.)

Generality of Comparative Advantage

- **But note:**
 - Nothing in the theory says that everyone in each country gains
 - Opening to trade requires
 - Some industries to shrink or disappear while others expand
 - Firms and workers in shrinking industries
 - Certainly lose during the transition
 - May be permanently worse off
 - In example, losers are producers of
 - Cloth in US
 - Food in UK





Gains from Trade

Other Sources of Gain from Trade

 NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

35



Other sources of Gain from Trade

- **Productivity** (most productive firms expand and export)
- **Returns to scale** (small countries can support larger firms)
- **Competition** (monopolies in small countries lose market power)
- **Variety** (buyers can access more choices)
- **Supply chains** (firms can source parts from cheapest or best sources)
 - (That's really just the above, but within industries and firms.)
- **Technology** (producers get access foreign technologies)

 NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION


36



Costs of Trade


 NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

37



But there are Costs

- **Economic:**
 - When trade expands (or contracts)
 - o Some firms lose market share or shut down
 - o Other firms supplying inputs shrink or shut down
 - o Workers in both lose jobs
 - o Their communities lose customers
 - Macroeconomic cost: Vulnerability to foreign recession/inflation
 - Dependence on other countries willingness to trade
 - Vulnerability to trade disruption
 - o Crisis induced (earthquake, flood, disease)
 - o Policy induced (sanctions, tariffs, export bans)
- **Non-economic**
 - Loss of cultural differences
 - Spread of disease

 NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

38

Trade Policies that Affect Globalization

- Policies that Encourage It
 - Tariff Reductions
 - Trade Agreements
 - Other
- Policies that Discourage It
 - Trump's Tariffs
 - Trade War



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

39

Policies that Encourage Globalization




NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

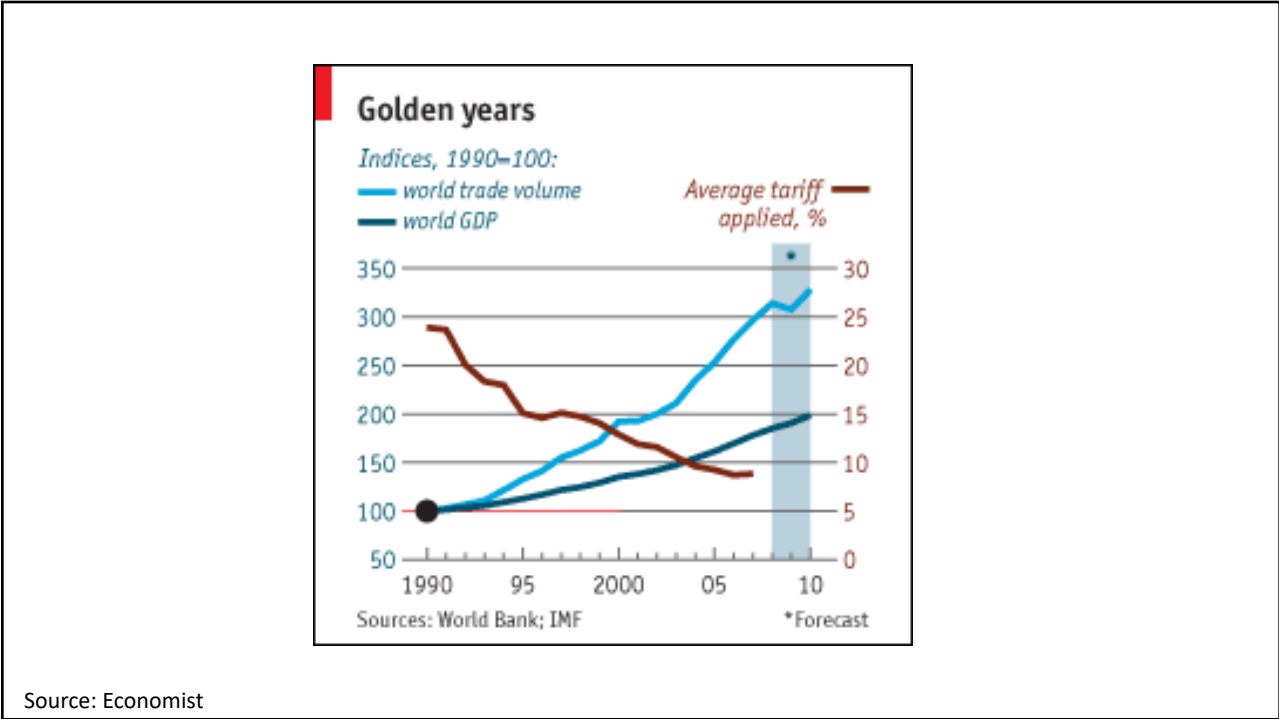
40

●●●●●●●●●●
●●●●●●●●●●
●●●●●●●●●●
●●●●●●●●●●
●●●●●●●●●●

Tariff Reductions

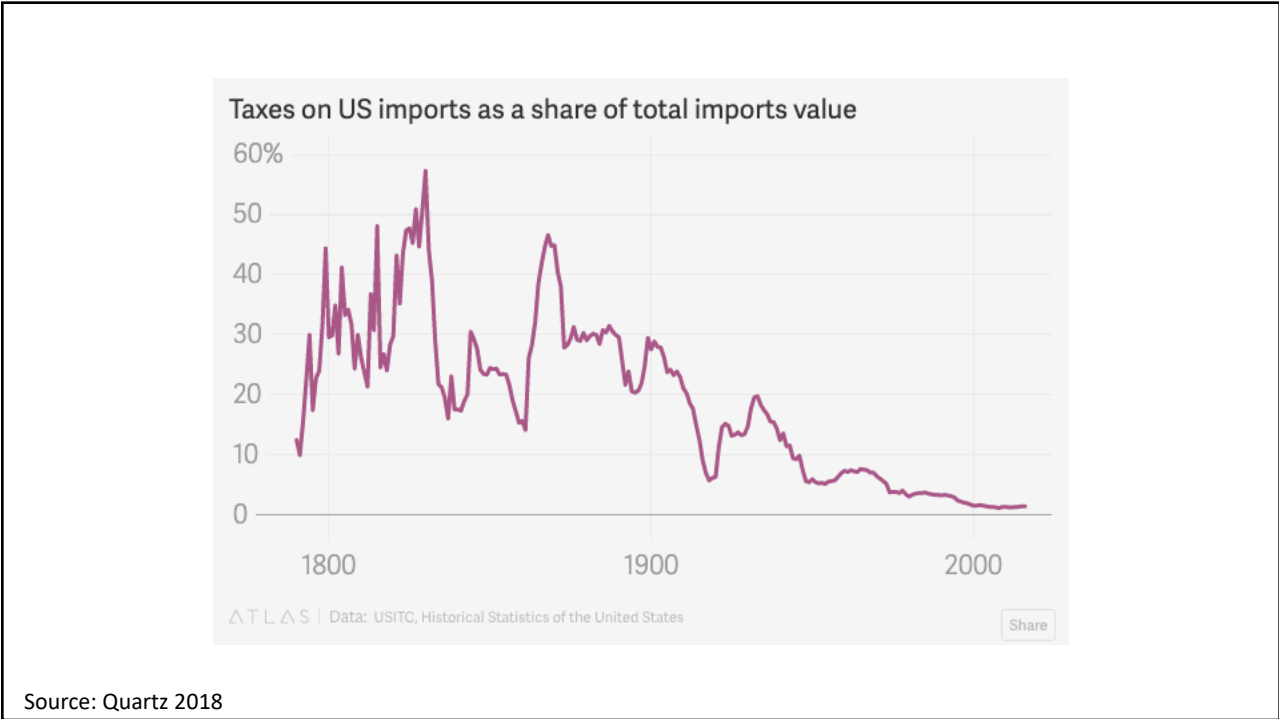
 NATIONAL ECONOMIC EDUCATION DELEGATION

41



Source: Economist

42

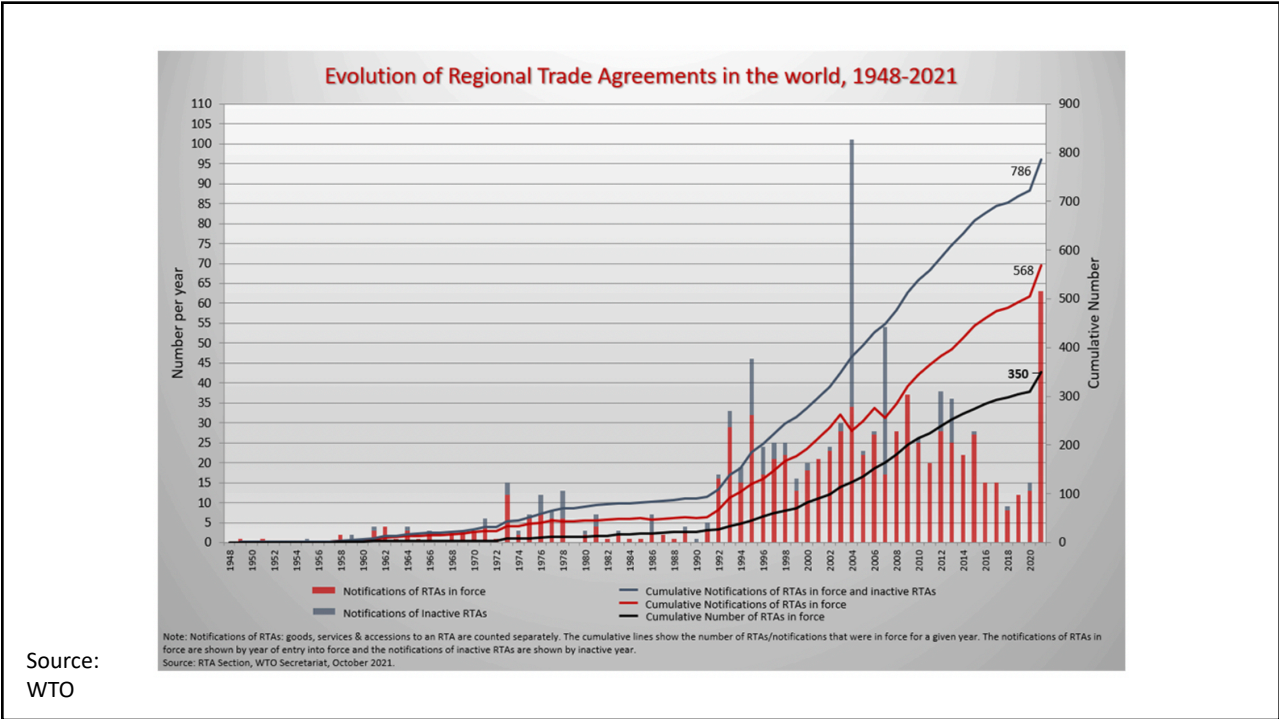


43

Trade Agreements

 NATIONAL ECONOMIC EDUCATION DELEGATION

44



45



46

NAFTA (now USMCA)



47

MERCOSUR



48

CPTPP
=
Trans-Pacific Partnership
minus US



49

RCEP
=
Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership



50

Other Policies to Encourage Globalization

- **IMF/World Bank**
 - Policy advice to open markets (the "Washington Consensus")
 - Loans to countries conditional on
 - Reducing trade barriers
 - Permitting capital flows
- **GATT/WTO (World Trade Organization) [More on this later]**
 - Negotiate reciprocal trade liberalization
 - Settlement of trade disputes (usually about interfering with trade)
- **Bilateral Investment Treaties**
 - Better treatment of multinational corporations



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

51

Policies that Discourage Globalization



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

52

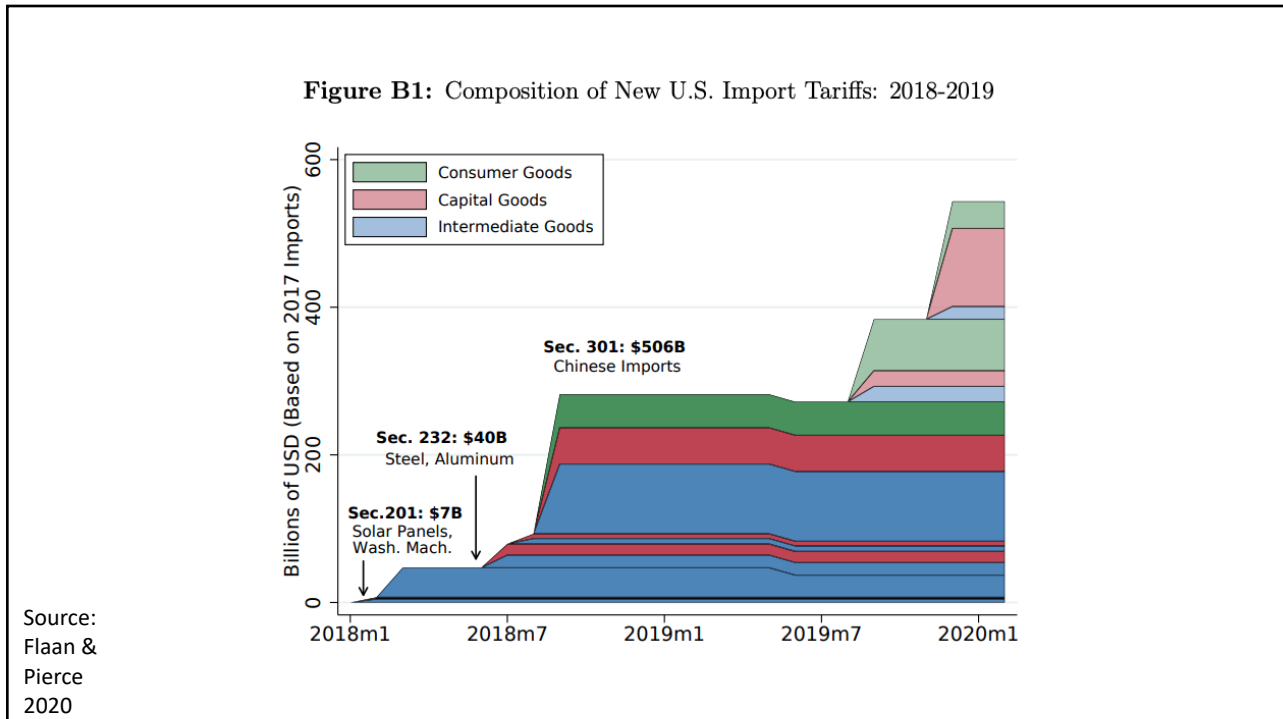


Trump's Tariffs and Trade War



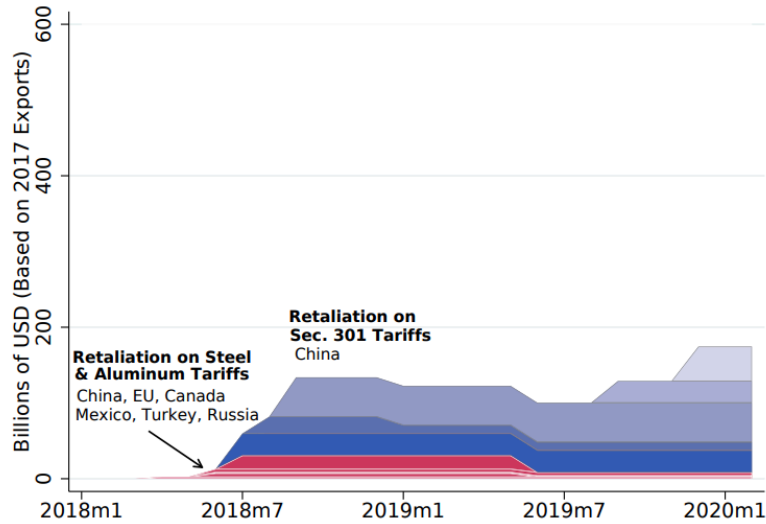
NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

53



54

Figure 3: Timeline of Retaliatory Tariffs on U.S. Exports: 2018-2019



Source: Flaan & Pierce 2020

55

US-China tariff war

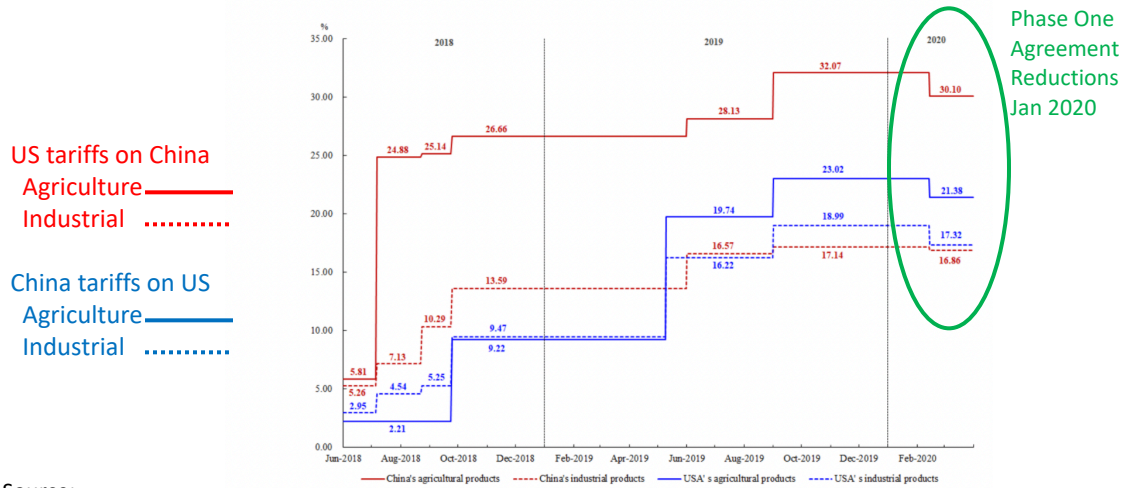


The first trade salvo was fired by the U.S. in early 2018, but the bilateral trade war between the U.S. and China really kicked into a higher gear in July 2018.

Source: CNBC.com

56

Figure 1. China-US bilateral import tariff increases, percentage points.



Source:
Zheng et al.
Oct 2021

Source: GTAP database and the list of additional tariffs published by China and the United States

57

Effects of Tariffs

58

Effects of a tariff

- **A tariff is a tax on imports. It causes**
 - A rise in the price of the imported good in the importing country
 - A fall in the price of the imported good in the exporting country
 - The quantity imported to fall
 - The revenue of the tariff-levying government to rise
- **Almost always: the rise at home is much larger than the fall abroad**
 - That's especially true if importing country is small
 - But it's also true if importing country is large, such as U.S.
 - Example: Trump's tariffs caused US prices to rise, with hardly any perceptible fall in prices abroad.



Effects of a tariff

- **The rise in price in the importing country causes**
 - A rise in price of competing goods produced there
 - Benefits to those producers
 - Harm to buyers of both the import and the competing goods
 - o Including producers that use the higher-priced goods as inputs
 - Their prices also rise, hurting their buyers
 - Employment changes
 - o Increase in the protected industry
 - o Decrease in industries that use imports as inputs
 - Example: Trump's 25% tariff on steel
 - o Helps US steel firms and their workers
 - o Hurts US auto firms and workers
 - and many other industries that use steel



Effects of a tariff

- **The fall in price in the exporting country causes**
 - Harm to sellers there
 - Benefit to buyers there
 - Shift of sales to other countries
- **If the tariff is on exports from only one country (e.g, China)**
 - Buyers shift to imports from other, more costly, countries (e.g., Vietnam)



61

Arguments for and against tariffs

- **If economists are so opposed to tariffs, why are they used?**
- **Arguments for protection**
 - Many have been used, both past and present
 - See the list in my Glossary of International Economics



62

Arguments for tariffs

Government Revenue

National security

Arguments for Protection

<u>Balance of payments</u>	<u>Monopoly</u>
<u>Cultural</u>	<u>National defense</u>
<u>Decreasing cost</u>	<u>Noneconomic objectives</u>
<u>Domestic distortions</u>	<u>Optimal tariff</u>
<u>Employment</u>	<u>Patriotism</u>
<u>Environmental protection</u>	<u>Pauper labor</u>
<u>Externalities</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
<u>Fairness</u>	<u>Second-best</u>
<u>Foreign investment</u>	<u>Self-sufficiency</u>
<u>Graham's</u>	<u>Strategic industry</u>
<u>Income redistribution</u>	<u>Strategic trade policy</u>
<u>Infant industry</u>	<u>Sunset industry</u>
<u>Labor standards</u>	<u>Terms of trade</u>

Distribution

Strategic trade policy

Infant Industry

Source: Deardorffs' *Glossary of International Economics*

NATIONAL ECONOMIC EDUCATION DELEGATION
63

63

Arguments against tariffs

- **Arguments against tariffs**
 - Economic gains from trade (see above)
 - Tariffs prompt retaliation
 - Some valid arguments for tariffs depend on information that is either
 - o Unavailable, or
 - o Available only from the protected industry
 - Even when net beneficial, tariffs are politically hard to remove
 - Enables transfer of technology
 - **Reduces likelihood of war**

NATIONAL ECONOMIC EDUCATION DELEGATION
64

64

The Role of Trade Agreements

- **Countries have negotiated trade agreements throughout history**

- At least back to the 1500's between the Ottoman Empire and the powers of Europe
- The first "free trade agreement" (FTA) was between Britain and France in 1860, soon followed by many more
 - o Removed tariffs on trade with each other
- US used "reciprocal trade agreements" starting in 1934 to reduce tariffs and dig out of the Great Depression
- US led negotiation of multilateral agreements via
 - o GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) 1948
 - o WTO (World Trade Organization) 1995



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

65

The Role of Trade Agreements

- **Trade Agreements (both WTO & FTAs)**

- Promote trade by
 - o Reducing tariffs
 - o Blocking policies that discriminate against imports
- But they also do much else, mostly to serve business interests:
 - o Permit anti-dumping duties to deter competition
 - o Protect intellectual property (patents, etc.)
 - o Allow investor action against governments



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

66

The Role of Trade Agreements

- **WTO**

- 164 member countries
- Includes
 - China since 2001
 - Russia since 2012
 - Not Iran, N. Korea
- Headquarters Geneva, Switzerland



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

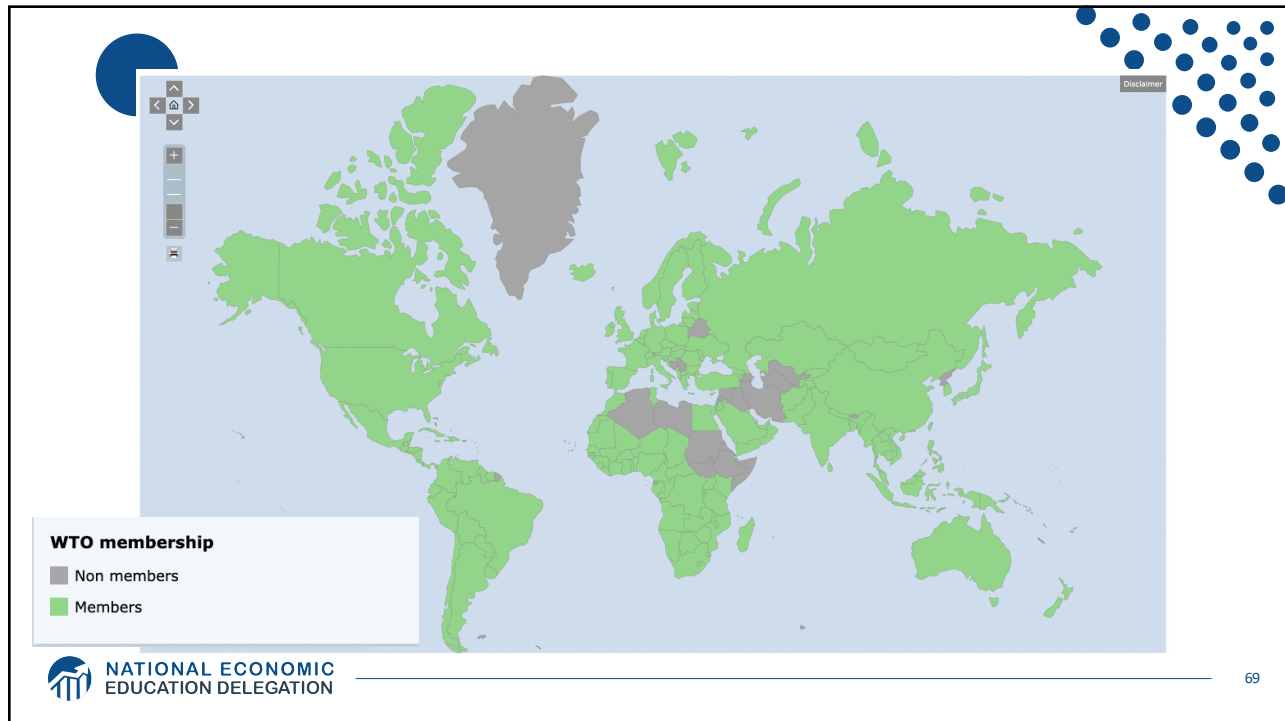
67



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

68

68



69

The Role of Trade Agreements

• The WTO has

- Three Parts:

1. GATT (Still exists, as largest part of WTO)
 - limits tariffs
2. GATS = General Agreement on Trade in Services
3. TRIPs Agreement = Trade Related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

- Two Basic Principles

1. Most Favored Nation
2. National Treatment

70

The Role of Trade Agreements

• The WTO's Main Functions

- Negotiation of reduced trade barriers
 - Tariffs (GATT did this well; WTO not)
 - Removal of other barriers
- Dispute settlement
 - Countries bring cases against others
 - WTO “panels” and “Appellate Body” decide

The Role of Trade Agreements

• WTO Dispute Settlement

- There have been 609 cases initiated since 1995 (as of 1/30/22)
- About 90% have been decided in favor of the complainant, both by (132) and against US (168)
- The mechanism has been unable to decided cases since December 10, 2019 when
 - President Trump blocked appointments to Appellate Body
 - President Biden has not changed this

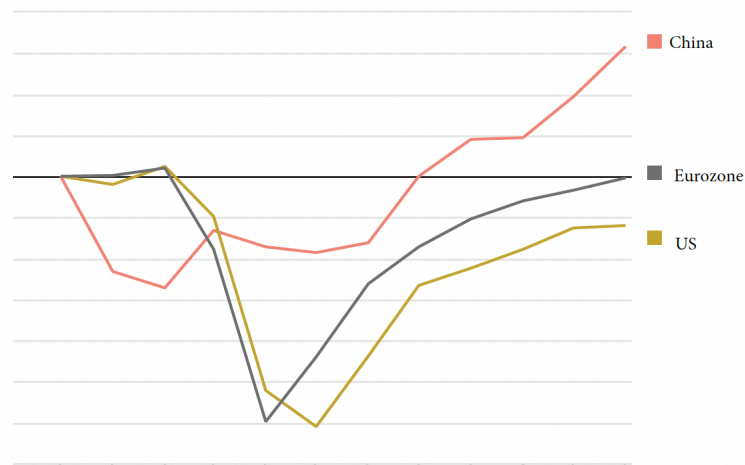
Effects of the Pandemic

• Effects of the Pandemic on Economies

- Travel halted
- Stock markets fell but came back strongly
- Factories shut down
- Supply chains were interrupted
- Trade plummeted but came back

73

Change in export volumes, since December 2019



Source:
Hannon, WSJ,
Feb 25, 2021

Notes: Seasonally adjusted; at 2010 prices
Source: CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis

74

The Pandemic and Globalization

• Trade and Covid-19

- Globalization helped it spread
- Trade in PPE and medical supplies helped to fight it
- Trade in vaccines is essential globally
- Trade policies have often interfered

Globalization's Future?

Globalization's Future?

- **Will trade, travel, etc. come back?**
 - Yes, partly
- **Will it reach the previous trend**
 - Probably not.
 - It didn't after the financial crisis
- **Will attitudes change?**
 - Yes.
 - Firm's will try to limit exposure
 - Consumers will learn to live differently
- **Will economists' views of globalization change?**
 - I think so.
 - o We still think globalization is good,
 - o But we're learning that it needs to include greater protections for those who are hurt.



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

77

Thank you!

Thank you! Any Questions?

Alan V. Deardorff
Ford School of Public Policy
University of Michigan

www.NEEDelegation.org

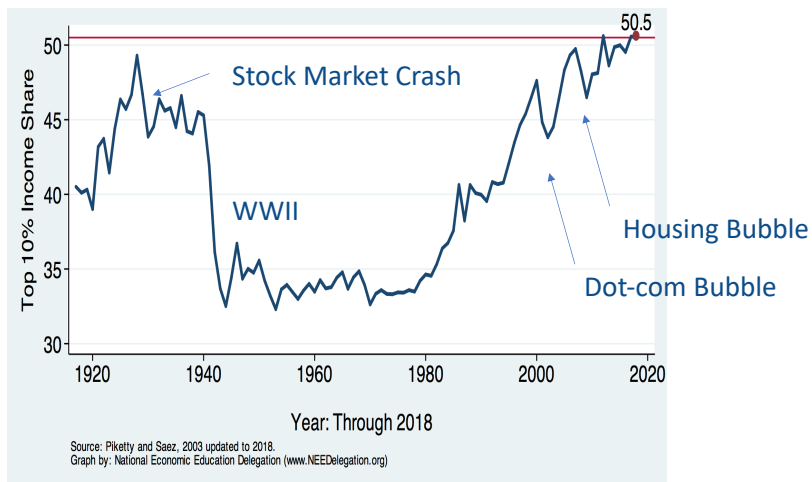


NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

78

78

Income Inequality: Cliff Nowell



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

79

79

Thank you!

Any Questions?

www.NEEDelegation.org

Alan Deardorff

alandear@umich.edu

Contact NEED: info@NEEDelegation.org

Submit a testimonial: www.NEEDelegation.org/testimonials.php

Become a Friend of NEED: www.NEEDelegation.org/friend.php



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

80

80